The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1871. NUMBER 75.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Orleans,
C. C. ANTOINE, Caddo,
GEO. Y. KELSO, Rapides.

Wm. G. BROWN, ---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities; foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32 ..... Royal street 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

To wed—or not to wed!—that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The stings and arrows of outrageous love,
Or to take arms against the pow'rful flame,
And, by opposing, quench it?—To wed—to marry
No more?—and, by a marriage, say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand painful shocks
Love makes us heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd
To wed,—to marry,—
To marry!—perchance a *scold!*—ay, *there's the rub!*
For, in that wedded life, what *ills* may come,
When we have shuffled off our single state,
Must give us serious pause. There's the respect
That makes the bachelors a num'rous race;
For who would bear the dull, unsocial hours
Spent by unmarried men—cheer'd by no smile,
To sit like hermit at a lonely board
In silence?—who would bear the cruel gibes
With which the bachelor is daily teased,
When he himself might end such heart-felt griefs
By wedding some fair maid?
Oh! who would live,
Yawning, and staring sadly in the fire,
Till celibacy becomes a weary life,
But after the dread of something *after* wedlock
That undiscover'd state from whose strong chains
No captive can get free!—puzzles the will;
And makes us rather choose those ills we have,
Than fly to others which a wife may bring?
Thus caution does make bachelors of us all:
And thus, our natural wish for matrimony
Is sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And love-adventures of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And miss the name of wedlock!

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB OF ASSUMPTION.

A number of our citizens met at the school house in Napoleonville, on Saturday last, for the purpose of inaugurating the Central Republican Club of Assumption.

Quite a large number were present, and the organization was affected with dispatch and in perfect good feeling.

William Mattock, Esq., was made temporary Chairman, and Thomas Divine, Secretary.

Upon the completion of temporary organization, an election was held, and the following permanent Officers elected:

Bazil Graves, President.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as Vice Presidents.

Joseph Thomson,
Ishiah Prophet,
Phillip Jones,
William Mattock,
Gustave Nicaud;
Thomas Divine, Secretary,
E. G. Pintado, Assistant Secretary,
Edward Ford, Treasurer,
Jack Johnson, Sergeant-at-arms,
Severin Hickman and Pierre Vallery, Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms.

The President made a short address, stating the object of the meeting and giving some very good advice to his hearers. Short and spirited addresses were afterwards made by several other members which was loudly applauded.

The books were then opened, and one hundred and eighty-six members joined the club. This is certainly a good beginning.

The following resolutions introduced by Mr. Thomas Divine were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we have met for the purpose of, organizing "The Central Republican Club of Assumption," therefore be it

Resolved, That we take this opportunity to make known our firm support of all Republican principles in the past, and our continual support of the same in the future; that we fling out to the world as our motto: "Republican under any and all circumstances."

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the course Gen. U. S. Grant has taken in the administration of our National Government, and earnestly pray that he may in the future, as he has in the past, take for his guide the true principles of the Republican party, and continue in the upright course he has heretofore trodden; and that we now declare that he is our Choice for Presidential Candidate in 1872.

Resolved, That Henry C. Warmoth has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and the great trusts committed to his charge: that we recognize in him the able leader under whose banner we are sure to march to victory in 1872, the champion in whose keeping our liberties are cheerfully committed with the full assurance of their being sacredly guarded.

Resolved, That we thank the Hon. C. E. Darrall and our representatives in the General Assembly for the faithful manner in which they have protected our interests, and we hope that they will in the future continue so to do.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a reduction of the rates of taxation, both State and Parish, to such as will raise sufficient revenue to delay all expenses of State and Parish.

Resolved, That we favor general Amnesty and hope that at the next session of our Congress such a law will pass.

Resolved, That we will stand firm and united, with a bold front to the enemy, and that we will at the next election enroll for our Parish a larger Republican majority than ever heretofore known.

Resolved, That we deprecate and disown any and all attempts to create discord and discussions in our ranks, remembering that "United we stand, but divided we fall."

Resolved, That our public schools be evenly divided through our Parish in order that all children may have an equal chance for the benefit of education.

Resolved, That, in the words of our Martyred-President, "with malice towards none and charity for all," we will at the next Presidential election triumphantly carry forward campaigns of the past, and plant it and ourselves upon the wide and solid platform of the Republican party, the main plank of which platform we declare to be that great and good declaration: "Free and equal rights to all men."

Resolved, That we acknowledge, and will support, the Republican State Executive Committee, of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is chairman, as the only legal head of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the New Orleans *Republican*, Louisianian, and *Assumption Chronicle*, with a request to publish the same.

After which the meeting adjourned until Saturday, September 9, 1871.

Bazil Graves, President.
Thomas Divine, Secretary.

Assumption Chronicle.

WHAT IS A MILLION DOLLARS?

People say, "The steamer took away a million dollars," just as complacently as though a million dollars could be picked up like dirt. An anonymous writer remarks that but few people have any more idea what millions, billions and trillions are than they have of the brogans worn by the cobblers who inhabit the moon. A million of silver dollars possess a vastness that is rather startling to a man who has never faced such a pile. To count this sum at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars an hour, and eight hours a day, would require a man nearly three months. If the said dollars were laid side by side, they would reach one hundred and thirty-six miles, while their transportation would require fourteen wagons carrying two tons each. If millions become thus overpowering in their magnitude, what shall we do with larger sums? The seconds in six thousand years seem almost incalculable, and yet they amount to less than one-fifth of a trillion. A quadrillion of leaves of paper, each the two hundredth part of an inch in thickness, would form a pile, the height of which would be three hundred and thirty times the moon's distance from the earth. A cannon ball flies swiftly; but if one were fired at the moment that one of our national Presidents takes his seat in the White House, and were it to continue with unabated velocity of twelve hundred feet a second during his whole term of office, it would not travel three millions of miles. We never hear of the Wandering Jew, but we mentally inquire what was the sentence of his punishment. Perhaps he was told to walk the earth until he counted a trillion. Suppose a man to count one in every second of time, day and night, without stopping to rest, eat or sleep, it would take him thirty-two years to count a billion, or thirty thousand years to count a trillion, even as the French understand that term. As we said before, what a limited idea men have of the immensity of numbers!

Weekly Courier.

The Benefits of Advertising.

When trade grew slack, and bills fell due, the draper's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night with sheriff's bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said, "Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men; 'My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wife and daughters, to; my prices are so very low that each will buy before they go.'" He did as his good wife advised and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had—his bills were paid, his dreams were glad; and he will tell you to this day how well did printer's ink repay. He told us, with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink.

What the Microscope Reveals—With a Moral.

Lewenhoeck tells of an insect seen with the microscope of which fifty-seven millions would only equal a mite.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself like water through a sieve.

The mites make five hundred steps a second.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows on a meadow.

Moral.—Have some care as to the air you breathe, the food you eat, and the water you drink.

Home and Health.

Drinking Healths.

A correspondent in speaking of the absurd custom of drinking healths, says, with a good deal of force:

"How in the name of common sense and reason do I show an affectionate regard for my friend by drinking into my own stomach that which oppressess and distresses nature, and which nature does not want; or what sense is there in drinking his health while I am destroying my own. Drink his health! Why the very words are silly upon the face of them, if a man will but stop to consider their meaning. How can I possibly drink another man's health? I may wish him health, or pray for his health; but that has no rational connection with my drinking. I might as well dance his health, or wrestle his health, for any real connections between the means and the end.

SOMETHING WORTH READING.

Speaker Blaine, who was recently serenaded at Saratoga, and who responded in a speech reviewing the political situation, is an accomplished speaker and a statesman of no ordinary ability. His remarks at Saratoga have such a ring in them and so admirably set off the economy of President Grant's administration in the nation against Democratic rule is illustrated in New York city, that we are not surprised that the Democrats are raving mad about it. The New York *World* cannot abuse him enough for his speech, but as the *World* is only a "barking dog," no one is frightened. We give again the comparison instituted by Mr. Blaine, mentioned above. He said:

"The Republicans are in full power at Washington; the Democrats bear undisputed sway in New York; need I draw the picture which this brace of facts suggests to every intelligent mind? In Washington every dollar that can be saved above current expenses is faithfully applied to the reduction of the national debt. In New York every dollar that can be raised or wrung from the groaning tax-payers above current expenses is faithfully applied to the benefit of a private ring of political speculators. In Washington we have witnessed with amazement and admiration the payment of our national debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. In New York we have seen with consternation and alarm the increase of the municipal debt at such a rate as would involve at no long period the bankruptcy and ruin even of that gigantic metropolis, with its immense resources and its fabulous wealth. It seems but yesterday that General Grant was inaugurated and yet in the brief period that has elapsed two hundred and fifty millions of our debt have been paid, a sum equal to more than one-eight of our bonded debt as it exists this hour—and this payment, be it remembered, has been made while taxes were repealed that were yielding eighty millions per annum when General Grant came into power. Look at New York during the same period. Its bonded debt is increased to such a mammoth extent that the authorities dare not confess the actual amount. Tax levies are all the while heaped up beyond the imagination of honest men, and a scale of corrupt expenditures maintained that challenges the credulity even of those who are best acquainted with the audacity of Tammany Hall."

Still Denouncing.

The Boston *Transcript*, a firm supporter of the administration, gives the following opinion of the disgraceful transactions of the New Orleans office-holders: "The outrage at New Orleans, whereby United States troops were employed against the delegates favoring Governor Warmoth, deserves the prompt attention of the administration, and the summary punishment of all the federal officials responsible for the disgraceful transaction. Casey, Packard and the rest merit immediate suspension from their offices for so deceiving and imposing upon Gen. Reynolds, then in Texas, that he lent the military for the use of these intriguers. The administration cannot afford to lose its well-earned fame for moderation and peace by allowing itself to be compromised by an implied or never so remote endorsement of this altogether unjustifiable act. Let every federal officer at New Orleans concerned in it be given notice to quit, and fill their places, not with tools of Governor Warmoth, but with honest and discreet men.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Advantage of Crying.

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose in unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty, in the course of a few hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent, better afterward.

In accordance with the above the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed the result may be St. Vitus's dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system.—What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.—*Good Health.*

Ignorant people are very apt to use phrases with double meanings without intending to do so. Among the advertisements we may sometimes read that a respectable young woman wants washing. The proprietor of a bone-mill advertises that parties sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. It was once related in a city paper how, during the celebration, a child was run over, wearing a short red dress, which never spoke afterward.

Packard closes his letter to the New York *Tribune:*

I furnished these statements to correct an erroneous impression, which a faction here seek to spread abroad, that there has been an unwarrantable interference on the part of the United States authorities with this convention.

Upon his own evidence, and in the same issue, the *Tribune*, the leading Republican journal of this country, to which Mr. Packard appealed, denounced him, asked for the removal of himself and his abettors, and expressed its gratification upon learning that President Grant had also condemned their conduct. Poor Packard!

—*Attakapas Register.*

LAWS OF THE *State of Louisiana.*

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

EXTRA SESSION OF 1870.

No. 105.

An Act

To incorporate the Louisiana Land Company and Loan and Savings Bank.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Lonisiana in General Assembly convened, That A. L. Holmes, Daniel E. Smith, Robert H. McLemore, Charles H. Fox, S. D. McPherson, Andrew J. May, Sanders D. Oliver, J. R. Irwin, Spencer Field, Henry L. Birge, Robert Bloomer, W. L. Henning, James E. Aiken, N. Underwood, William A. Gardner, Ernest de Blanc, M. A. Southworth, W. N. Burgess, G. W. Carter, J. Henri Burch, William Hanemann, James P. Buller, A. W. Norcross, J. W. Hillman, Daniel George, W. J. Cahoone, R. W. Todd, J. A. Reynal, F. Marie, Robert Duling, W. M. Conor, H. S. Hammond and their associates and successors, and such persons as, together with them, may hereafter become stockholders in the company hereafter created, shall be and are hereby declared a body politic and corporate by the name of the Louisiana Land Company and Loan and Savings Bank and as such and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession and are hereby declared to have perpetual charter, according to the conditions and provisions hereinafter mentioned, and shall sue and be sued, purchase, hold, sell, contract, lease and release, grant and transfer, determine and appoint their officers and servants, and fix their compensation and term of office, adopt and use a common seal, make, publish and alter at pleasure by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the corporation and the carrying on of its business and shall have power to receive moneys on deposit, and to allow and pay interest thereon, and to lend money at such rate of interest on real or personal security as the board of directors may deem sufficient and to discount buy and sell promissory notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other securities, and to execute and accept all such trust of every description as may be committed to it by any person or persons or by the order of any court of record and to issue certificates of deposits for moneys deposited with it, which shall be negotiable by indorsement and delivery, and to issue bills or notes of the several denominations of one dollar each, two dollars each, three dollars each, five dollars each, ten dollars each, twenty dollars each, fifty dollars each, one hundred dollars each, five hundred dollars each, and one thousand dollars, and to perform all other acts and exercise and enjoy all rights and privileges incident to corporation, and, in general, to do all other things which bodies corporate and politic or natural persons may do, and to maintain the same, and in the exercise of the powers herein granted may acquire by purchase, gift, exchange, devise or any other lawful way, any movable or immovable property and may receive, buy, emit, make, issue, subscribe to, receive assignments of, or otherwise acquire any movable and immovable property or shares of stocks, bonds or coupons, bills of exchange promissory notes, subscription of stocks, scrip, money or other choses in action whatever, and the same and such things may, at will, through the board of directors of said corporation or their duly authorized agents, lease, grant, bargain, sell, convey, loan, exchange, discount, or alien, as the case may be, to such person or persons as they may see fit, and may make or

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	60	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

☞ Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

No. 139 BROADWAY.

Officers:

Geo. W. Smith. Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner. Prest., L. H. Waters. Actuary. Sidney W. Crofut. Secty., Everett Clapp. Supt. Agencs. T. K. Marcy. Med. Examr., Agents, New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON ..... Actuary.

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114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours ..... 9 A. M. to 3 P.M
Saturday Nights ..... 6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Kahna,

Auctioneer,

—AND—

General Commission Merchant.

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

168 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hyman & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman Esq, Samuel Barrett, Esq.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :—Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY :—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY SEPTENBER 7, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

☞ On Tuesday last we had a very pleasant interview with our confrere of the Attakapas *Register*, Hon. Emerson Bentley.

☞ We copy elsewhere a card to the Iberville *News*, which has been also sent to us for publication. Mr. Williams is a colored man and of well known reputation.

☞ A mother on a plantation in Vidalia, a few days ago, poisoned three of her children with strychnine, administering it for quinine. A doctor was fortunately nigh and saved two of the children, but the youngest one died about half an hour after taking the poison. It is supposed that the medicine was left on the place when the war broke out, and had been kept for quinine by those who found it.

☞ We are glad to observe the appointment of Professor P. M. Williams as Keeper of the Boys House of Refuge in this city. Mr. Williams has had a protracted and varied experience in dealing with the wilfulness and waywardness of youth, and with the advantages of a persuasive disposition, we have no doubt his appointment will be found a wise one.

"Birds in their little nests agree
And tis a shameful sight
When children of one family
Fall out and chide and fight Dr. Watts."

What in all the world was the matter on Monday last in the affectionate family of the late *Citizen's Guard*, now *National Republican*? A correspondent immortalizes the courage of the belligerent children in a facetious doggerel.

WE FULLY AGREE.

Don Quixote and Judge Abell differ in this: The former charged a wind-mill, while in the case of the latter it is a wind-mill doing the charging. The Grand Jury of this Parish has again come to grief through this persistent charging habit of the Judge of the Criminal Court, and the State Government, particularly Treasurer Dubuclet, get some specially hard knocks.

But there is one point in Judge Abell's late charge which we heartily approve. In strong terms he denounces the lax administration of the criminal law in New Orleans. Parties are arrested and taken before the First District Court, accused of crimes of the gravest character against the peace and security of the people, yet they are too frequently turned loose unpunished, to again kill or rob innocent persons. We see but one remedy for this State of things. So long as the Criminal Court remains under Democratic control we have little hope that the existing lementable condition of affairs will be improved. We therefore suggest that Democratic Judge Abell and Democratic District Attorney Luzenberg resign their offices, in order that Governor Warmoth may appoint some honest, efficient Republicans in their stead. In such case, we will guarantee Judge Abell shall recover his peace of mind, and the villains who now escape unwhipt of justice have their full deserts meted out to them.

Come, Judge, win an unfading civic crown by voluntarily making room for a successor.

DUNN TO GREELEY.

It is charged that George W. Carter has written and Oscar J. Dunn has signed a five and a half column letter to Horace Greeley. To use one of Mr. Carter's phrases, slightly modified, the letter shows the Lieutenant Governor "as a romancer to be a first-class success."

Mr. Dunn starts out with gravity, gets facetious in the middle, makes fun of Horace as an agriculturist, and finally gets mad, hurls defiance, and tells the whole journalistic world to mind its own business, in this fashion: "And with all due respect to you (H. G.) and your journalistic *confreres* permit me to say that we know our evils and their remedies, and are competent to attend to our own political interests, and we intend to do so without regard to outside censure or dictation." If matters continue to run as badly throughout the State as they have begun in *Terrebonne* and *St. Charles* parishes, Messrs. Dunn and Co. will shortly have no "political interests" left to attend to. Roast beef and brass bands wont muster them a corporal's guard. And Mr. Dunn unkindly overlooks the fact, in slurring Mr. Greeley and his confreres, that but for such men as he and them, the possibilty of a colored man occupying the Lieutenant-Governorship would yet be an impossibility.

The writer goes for "carpet-baggers," especially Gen. McMillen, Lynch, Gov. Warmoth, Herron, Southworth, Conway, Dibble and West, but modestly intimates that if they will abstain from politics and "invest their capital," they may yet be "cordially welcomed by the native population!" Why Beauregard, Forrest, or the editor of the New Orleans *Times* himself, could not offer more flattering inducements for soldiers of the Union to "locate" among us!

Mr. Dunn then proceeds to instruct the President that "if he desires to strengthen our confidence in him and increase the successes of the Republican party in Louisiana, he will not only continue these faithful servants (the Gatlin gunners) in their positions, but give them his warmest commendation for their conduct." That is, unless the President keeps these men in office, and stands by them, notwithstanding the unqualified and universal condemnation of their action —not only by the press and people in this State, but by the press and people of the entire country without regard to party predilections—he cannot expect the support of Mr. Dunn for the Presidency.

With reference to two Conventions he says: "and about the same time the LOUISIANIAN of which Senator Pinchback is proprietor announced that there would be two Conventions. These announcements of Senator Pinchback" etc.

Does Mr. Dunn not know that the proprietor is not necessarily the editor? and does he not know that Senator Pinchback is not the editor of the LOUISIANIAN? But we will tell him now, that Senator Pinchback knew no more of the article in question than any of the other readers of the LOUISIANIAN did, and it is an utterly groundless assertion to connect the artidlein question with any purpose on the part of Governor Warmoth.

Now we come to a very queer circumstance connected with the publishing of this voluminous epistle. It originally appeared in the Sunday issue of the defunct *Citizen's Guard*, and wound up with four specific and numbered charges against his Excellency Governor Warmoth, to wit: 1st—bribery; 2d—giving himself a mammoth printing contract; 3d—misusing his position as fiduciary agent of the the State to subserve his personal interests; and 4th—illegally removing Secretary of State Bovee. The *Guard* had no circulation here, but it is suspected that a lot of extra copies of this closing number were struck off to circulate this letter at the North. But to give it circulation at home, Mr. Dunn procured its insertion in the leading Democratic organ, the *Times*, after first *carefully eliminating all these specific accusations*,—which really constituted the chief substance of the letter. Why was this done? Simply because the charges were untrue and libellous, and the *Times* is a responsible paper.

The levity which characterises this production is exceedingly undignified in the Lieutenant Governor, and unbecoming the gravity of the questions in dispute. From a politicians stand-point we think it calculated to do him more harm than good, and to bring into disrepute Southern Republicanism with the leaders of our party at the North. So far as it is likely to bear upon the contest in this State, we regret that want of space prevents us giving it the benefit of our circulation among the people.

MEETING AT LONG BRANCH.

The dispatches published in Yesterday morning's papers, and which we copy elsewhere, show that the delegation of Republicans, sent on to Washington so submit to the consideration of President Grant, the gross outrages committed down here, on Republican freedom, by his subordinates, and to seek redress at his hands, has been to Long Branch and seen the President. Specific charges have been made by the committee and the President is desirous of hearing the other side. We are necessarily unaware of the extent to which the President will feel called on to proceed in his inquiry, but the further he goes the better for us.

There is one little fact that the President mentioned, which touches the corns of Marshal Packard again. Not only does "the highest authority" repudiate for himself all knowledge and authority for the use of the Troops at the Customhouse, but he says that "General Reynolds when he filled the requisition of Marshal Packard did not know they were to be used at a Political Convention." This is another step towards stripping the bayonet rulers of authority or sanction for the use of troops, and reduces it to the position in which we first placed it, viz, that it was the bull headed exercise of "a little brief authority" and that conferred for entirely different purposes.

It remains to be seen whether, apart from all the outrages which Republicans here have suffered, a United States marshal, aided by other Federal employees, will be permitted with impunity to prostitute the services of the soldiers of the United States army, for the furtherance of purely partizan purposes; whether this is to be done without even the knowledge of "the highest authority," and by imposition on the credulity, of and misrepresentation to, the officer in command of the troops.

It were useless to say to men capable of such impositions that the *suppressio veri* is little less heinous than the *suggestio falsi*. Both in this case are calculated and intended to deceive, and they result in leading astray. But these are too trifling considerations for men who have been capable of the monstrous things done by the Customhouse clique lately, and we are not proposing to waste the time of our readers while we moralize them on the nature, tendency and effects of falsehood.

Republicans here, and everywhere, want to know the views of the commander in chief of the army, they want to know what the President of the United States thinks of the conduct of his appointees, they want to have some assurances that in the future their liberties will not be liable to be summarily abridged the bayonet, they want that soldiers of the army, will not be pitted unnecessarily, wantonely and recklessly against the civil authorities of a peaceable State, they want that the Federal government will either restrain the use of the army within its legitimate bounds, or punish those who abuse their power by the untimely and premature use of the soldiery. We want this for security in the future, we want it for the punishment of evil dues and for the praise of those that do well.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

Considerable stress is sought in certain quarters to be laid on the opinion of Attorney General Belden as to the propriety and legality of late Secretary of State Bovee's publication of the "Crescent City Water Works Bill." Excluding all the irrelavant matter contained in the letter let us see what the Attorney General does say:

> In answer to your second question, I am of the opinion that if the bill in question was presented at the time stated in the first question, viz: on the 25th of February, 1871, and was not returned before the hour of adjournment on the evening of March 2, 1871, that it became a law by constitional limitation and that it is your duty to promulgate the same without delay.

"If the bill in question," etc. We have in a previous issue denuded the charge of its contingency, and showed that the Bill did not remain *five days* in the hands of the Governor.

The duty "to promulgate" existing only through the "if" and the "if" failing, where does the duty "to promulgate" come from?

The Attorney General was not asked, whether, supposing the original bill was not in the possession of the Secretary, it was competent for him to procure a copy of it, and to procure the signatures of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Lieutenant Governor. He was not asked whether such a bill could have the blending force of law.

PITKIN'S GUN AGGES OFF.

The man of many names, who delights in warfare at long range, discharges his little gun at Governor Warmoth from away off in Philadelphia. His residence in the city of Brotherly Love does not appear to fate sufficiently fraternal feelings in the manly breast of J. R. G., for he launches a tremendous volley of wordy grape and canister at our much-abused Executive; but owing to the inferior quality of the material used, his missiles fall harmless as paper pellets from a boy's blow gun.

In fact there is nothing in Mr. Pitkin's three columns of solid type but a generous appreciation of the transcendant merits of the writer; a surfeit of polysyllable abuse and slander of Governor Warmoth, and a happy forgetfulness of the not distant day, when as secretary of the McClellan Executive Committee, he (Pitkin) wielded his smooth-flowing pen in a similar manner against the Martyr-President—Abraham Lincoln.

It is our purpose here simply to remind J. R. G. Pitkin that he has not always considered Governor Warmoth a bad man and the Administration a failure, his assertion in this letter to the contrary notwithstanding. It is but a few months ago he induced Administrator Shaw to call upon His Excellency, and seek a burial of the war-like hatchet. He then declared a full recognition of his own political blunders, pronounced Governor Warmoth's Administration a success, and asked to be taken in and considered one of its staunch friends and supporters. A second time Mr. Shaw solicited for him the Governor's confidence; and it was not until Mr. Bonzano and other Administrators refused to elect him secretary of the Council because of his previous unwarranted attacks upon the State Government that Mr. Pitkin ceased his efforts to obtain a foothold in the Republican party, and again consorted with the sore-heads and bolters of last year and of this.

What, we should like to know, is the value of such a political weathercock, either as an ally or as an enemy? And as men are judged by the company they keep, what must be the public estimate of Dunn, Packard and the co-laborers of J. R. G. Pitkin, Esquire?

We are glad to observe that the Mayor in his veto message to the City Council, draws their attention to the condition of the Water Works, and says.

> "I take this occasion of saying, further, that measures should at once be adopted for the improvement and extension of the City Water Works. My great desire is to save the Water Works to the city, and to extend and improve them, and such I understand to be the object of the Administrator of Water Works, and of those who voted with him in favor of the Water Works ordinance. No city in this country has allowed its Water Works to pass into the hands of a private corporation. The water which the people drink should not be made a matter of speculation and profit to individuals. It is as necessary as the air we breathe, and should be as free and untrammelled. It ought to be easily accessible to all at the cheapest possible rate."

Their are proper suggestions and we trust that something will speedily be done in the Water Works Matter.

The Iberville *News* of Aug. 31 contains the decision of Judge Posey of the District Court in the case of J. H. Rills Esq., plaintiff, C. O. Lauve intervenor, and Hon. B. L. Lynch defendant, contending for the right to the attorneyship of the parish of Iberville. The decision of the learned Judge says the *News*, completely strips the plaintiff and intervenor of their pretensions as set forth in their respective petitions, and demonstrates the undoubted right of Mr. Lynch to the office.

The case for the plaintiff was conducted with much ability by D. N. Barrow esq. Judge Robertson was counsel for Mr. Lauve, and displayed his usual skill and tact in behalf of his client. Mr. Lynch conducted his own case with remarkable ability and talent. Though fighting against four of the ablest of the members of our bar, he was not in the least discomposed or disheartened. He dealt out heavy blows to his opponents, and by his evidence, his pleadings and logic showed conclusively that neither Mr. Rills nor Mr. Lauve had a right to the office from which they sought to oust him. If either of these lawyers should, in future, aspire to the office of Parish Attorney, he must apply to the proper appointing power, instead of endeavoring, as in this case, to foist himself into the position through an invalid and utterly null appointment. An appeal to the Supreme Court will hardly be resorted to by either of the defeated contestants. If an appeal should be taken, Mr. Lynch will make short work of the pretensions of both the plaintiff and the intervenor.

Knowing, as we do, the fidelity and ability evinced by Mr. Lynch in the duties of his office, we congratulate the citizens of our parish on the decision of Judge Posey quieting him in the possession of the office of Parish Attorney.

FOURTH WARD R. R. MOTHER CLUB.—We understand that at a meeting of this club on Monday evening last, Mr. F. McK. Dunn tendered his resignation as President, which was accepted. We are requested to say that next Monday evening nominations for his successor will be made.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—A feeling of sympathy (owing to a want of knowledge) appears to prevail in some of the parishes, among our people, towards the Customhouse faction, who they claim are supporting Lt. Gov. Dunn for the nomination for Gov. of the State in 1872. Yet when asked, why they neglect their best interests to sympathize with the Lt. Gov. their reply is, "that they intend to nominate him, because he is a colored man," and that enough has already been told them by that faction that they are sure to elect him as Governor of the State of Souisiana in 1872, no matter who the candidate may be against him in the nomination."

This then is the reason why the Customhouse faction were so eager to control the State Convention which assembled on the 9th of last August in the U. S. Courtroom, in U. S. Customhouse, whose entrance was guarded by U. S. Deputy Marshals, who were supported by U. S. soldiers obedient to the command of U. S. Marshal Packard, President of the State Central Committee. We admit that they were nibbling, and would have rested more contented, had they been successful in admitting one-third of the number assembled as duly elected delegates from the different parishes, even if they were friends of Gov. Warmoth, so that they could have had some claim on the intelligent Republicans throughout the State as to their actions being legitimate. But in this they have failed. And now, like the "wolf and the lamb," who claimed to have sustained an injury from his grandsire, he the lamb must answer for it; their chief aim is to deceive the uneducated masses, of our people with the cry that Gov. Warmoth has imposed on Lt. Gov. Dunn, and has treated him with contempt snd in fact he has treated Lt. Gov. Dunn most horrible; simply because Dunn is a negro, and Warmoth don't like a "nigger" anyhow.

Now sir, I ask, what is the great wrong that Gov. Warmoth has been guilty of doing to Lt. Gov. Dunn? Was it because of the interruption that he is reputed to have given the Lt. Gov. in those "little printing contracts," or was it on account of the disappointments he gave to some of the Lieutenant Governor's appointments? If not either of these, why then does the Lt. Gov. hold his peace and refrain from satisfying his constituents as to his reason for this outburst against Gov. Warmoth and the State Administration, of which he is a substantial member? Can Lt. Gov. Dunn expect the intelligent classes of his race to sacrifice their interest; to be censured by the white Republicans throughout the country; denounced by all Republican Governments as an ungrateful race, by supporting any ambitions or conceited individual simply because he is a colored man? Is it not a clear gain to our race to drop such leaders and fill their vacancies with men who are more conciliating, more competent, and who would hesitate before committing so gross an error as has been done by the Customhouse faction of the Republican party, said to be led by Lt. Gov. Dunn, in the attempt to gain control of the Republican party in this State for self aggrandizement?

The clique say that Lieutenant Governor Dunn is about the best qualified man of color in the State, fitting for the position of Governor; and that he is *the* representative man of our race. What then has become of some others we might name? Has the Customhouse faction forgotten that they are still in existence? For instance are they not aware that State Senator P. B. S. Pinchback is as popular a colored man as there is in the State of Louisiana? Does not even Lieutenant Governor Dunn know that the political carreer of Mr. Pinchback has met the approbation of not only his constituents in this State, but his fame as a representative man of his race, reverberates throughout this continent? This then should have been a warning to all those individuals who have deemed it a necessity to withdraw their support from the State Administration, and to give it to Federal office-holders, because one of them happens to be a brother-in-law of President Grant, and because it is thought that he has some influence with the President, that they can turn to some advantage in the State politics of Louisiana. In this they will be disappointed, and now what will result from their vain efforts? I have it from a reliable source that Lieutenant Governor Dunn has emphatically declared that "he will not yield an inch of ground that he has obtained in this strife for mastership, and that he is determined to stand in the field, no matter what odds are against him, and that not even a fear of electing the Republican party will be an inducement to cause him to withdraw from the contest, and lend his aid in harmonizing the party preparatory to the election in 1872." And yet he claims to be working for the good of the party and the welfare of his race.

"The evils that men do, live after them" and in this case, we will find that the Democrats when once in power will undo in one session of the Legislature what it required the Republicans years of toil, suffering and bloodshed to accomplish.

Yes, they would soon change our *status* in this State. And they would not only neutralize our votes by specific ordinances, but they will enforce political tortures upon us that will compel a great many, to seek shelter outside of the State of Louisiana. But I hope this will not be the case; and unless our people have more enlightenment on this subject, there is no remedy that will save us from a Democratic defeat in the election in 1872.

OBSERVER.

FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.

New Orleans Sept. 6, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:

Apprehensive that in the multitude of other important avocations, you may omit the task of chronicling the martial deeds of your neighbors, and not being desirous that posterity should lose the inspiration begotten of the record, and also anxious to embalm the memories of the heroes in the tragic comedy, permit me to inflict a piece of poetry on your readers commemorative of the valor displayed on the occasion.

O! I Cromwell so brave so true
If ever branch of laurel grew
That branch should form a wreath for you
Who fought with Willie Toy.

Qui Vive.

A CARD.

PLAQUEMINE, Aug. 26, 1871.

To the Editors of the Iberville News:

GENTLEMEN—I beg the privilege of a small space in your paper, feeling it my duty to disabuse the minds of my Republican friends in this parish, of the erroneous and falsified statements in regard to my political position made by one J. Henri Burch, of East Baton Rouge, who came to this place a week ago as the champion of a set of unprincipled man, residing here, who have been for the past three years robbing the people of this parish, and are now trying to ruin the party which, through the providence of God, vouchsafed unto the colored man his freedom.

I am to-day, and ever have been a better Republican than Mr. Burch ever can be. My record in this parish, as a Republican and an honest man, is without spot or blemish.

His statement that he had a talk with me, at Baton Rouge, and that I coincided with him in his argument against Governor Warmoth, I must pronounce a most wilful falsehood. I am ever ready, as a friend of Governor Warmoth, to defend his administration against the base attacks of such adventurers as J. Henri Burch.

I fail to see what claims Mr. Burch has upon the colored people of this State. When his services were needed to assist in suppressing the late rebellion, where was he? Did he respond to the call of his country and hasten to the rescue of his colored friends in bondage? No; but sitting with folded arms in some secluded spot in New York, he in vain tried to avoid the draft; and when drafted, what did he do? He furnished a substitute rather than run the risk of coming in contact with rebel bullets. And now, when the danger is past, he comes before the colored people in his parish claiming to be the only man that they can safely trust.

I have heard the father of Mr. Burch, who is a personal friend of mine, and the worthy Bishop of our church, say that he had no confidence in the political integrity of his son; that he would not dare to vote for him, because he would sell out the party to the highest bidder; that all he was after was money.

This man Burch, I understand, came to a Christian convention, to which I was a delegate, for the purpose of defeating my election as a delegate to be to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church. The opposition of this man among Christians naturally added to my strength, and I was unanimously elected as one of the two delegates to represent this State in said conference.

JERRY WILLIAMS.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 5.—The committee of twenty, composing the Warmoth Louisiana delegation, arrived at Long Branch at 11 o'clock to-day. Carriages were in waiting at the depot, and the delegation were immediately driven to the President's cottage, where the President by appointment received and ushered them into the reception room, where the committee laid their grievances before him.

Gen. Campbell read a statement of the views and wishes of the committee, and presented to him an official copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention which sent the committee.

After considerable conversation in relation to the facts contained in the address, the President requested a copy, which was given him. He then said he would send it to the officers complained of and hear their statements before taking any steps in the matter. He remarked also that the address presented a formidable array of charges against the Federal officers named therein. He said he had not authorized the use of troops, and that Gen. Reynolds, when he filled the requisition of Marshal Packard, did not know they were to be used at a political convention.

The interview was pleasant, and the President exhibited deep interest.

The committee withdrew and immediately proceeded to Sans Souci Hotel, where they held a private meeting.

It is understood the committee prepared a careful statement of the interciew—giving, as near as possible, the exact language.

They left Long Branch for New York this evening.

THE WANT OF HOMES.

There are times in the history of every man when he reflects on the mistakes which he has made in past life. There are times, when the cares of life weigh heavily on all; there are times when the laboring man, feels that his days are fast closing when he can go forth to his accustomed labor, and procure a living for himself and family, old age, decripitude, disease and weakness, will some day assign him to his household to linger around the fireside, and walk about the yard. When this period comes, he ceases to earn his daily means of livelyhood. His "rent day" comes swifter than before. Every day reduces his little savings which he has in the bank, day after day he sees his savings going from him, "rent day" comes again, and again, till his last twenty dollar bill has been drawn from the Bank; he has no income, disease preys upon him, his children are scantily fed, his wife is reduced to the necessity of going out to a days work. But she is fragile, and delicate, day after day she comes home tired, worn, and and heart broken, the husband looks at her, but is not able to aid her in her struggle for life, "rent day" comes again, and there is nothing to pay with month after month comes and goes, and still there is no relief—disease preys on his frame, he sees his wife and chilbren, in a suffering condition, his heart fails him, and he remembers the precious time lost, when he could have secured a home for fifty dollars, when he was getting good wages, when his wife and children were in better circumstances, and he had good health and a good trade, and was getting good wages. Yet he neglected that opportunity; he would not be advised by those who were really his friends, and desired to see him and his family happy; but he took the advice of some one who was envious of his happiness, some one who was not as industrious as he, and was fearful that he might do better than him, self.

The golden moment has fled, the day has passed, and will never return; because his health is gone, he cannot labor, his wife is afflicted, she can do but little, his children are beggars, and are *homeless*, his wife is a pensioner on others charity and is often insulted, and his landlords patience is exhausted and he is ordered to move out of the house, and is eventually compelled to take shelter in some old shanty, not fit for human beings to live in, contracts cold, children and wife become diseased, and one by one they drop into the grave, no home where they might have been comfortable, where he might have been spared the pain of seeing his family in distress. Oh! how such a man wants a home. Gentle reader, do not stop till you have a home, a place where you can rest in your declining days, and leave a place for your children.—*Miss. Record.*

☞ In London they have for years out of mind cleansed the fronts of their granite buildings from soot and dust by hand labor entirely, which necessitated the erection of costly scaffolding and the employment of numerous laborers. They have recently hit upon the plan of cleansing by the use of steam fire engines, which is said to be very effectual, and only costs about one-third of what was formerly paid.—*Exchange.*

LECTURE

RECENTLY DELIVERED AT STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY

BY J. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We have met again at our appointed rendezvous to instruct each other with the tidings of truth which we bring before you for your distinguished consideration.

In accordance with our promise, we will consider the endemic diseases of the State of Louisiana, but will first take up bilious yellow fever.

1st. What is the nature of the malaria that produces bilious fever?

2nd. From what source is it derived?

3rd. What are the best means of preventing its formation, and how may its effects on the human system be most certainly obviated?

Those subjects I shall now briefly consider in the order that they present themselves to me. What is the nature of the malaria that produces bilious fever?

To this question I answer unhesitatingly that I do not know; nor is there any one better informed than myself. The present state of science does not admit of any better information. By no other test than its deleterious effects on the animal kingdom, more especially on man, can even the existence of the poision be established.

Of its nature or composition, or the species to which it belongs, no more is known than is of the poison of small pox, or *rabies canina*. Here the matter might seem to rest for the present were it not for the multiplied errors that are afloat. The exposure of some of which in its beneficent effects would seem only to be second to the truth itself. The malaria of bilious fever is supposed, no doubt correctly, to be the product of chemical agency.

The disciples of the laboratory have exerted herculean efforts to discover its hidden recesses, but in no instance have their labors been satisfactorily rewarded. Virtually, they have "*pursued a phantom* and found it air." Their efforts have been like a child that pursues its shadow. I speak from personal experience. I have very often pursued the same phantom, and have met with the same disappointments. They were tried on the atmosphere where slight intermittents prevailed and where the yellow fever raged with more malignancy than in New Orleans. But my experiments were tried to no purpose in the air. Where man contracted the disease soonest, there was no more trace of poison discovered than is seen on Mont Blanc. Nor could any extraneous matter be discovered in one body of air more than another. In each, all of the atmospherical components were present in their natural proportions, and nothing else was found; neither the deficiency of oxygen nor a superabundance of carbonic acid gas, nor no other known chemical compound could be indicated as the cause of the disease then prevailing.

That evil was then the product of a lurking poison whose very existence could only be discovered as it injured animated nature. But as relates to the nature of bilious malaria, the influence of chemistry has not been merely negative. It has not only failed to confer any benefit on the medical profession, but has proved to be a source of positive mischief. This it has done by becoming a hot bed of hypothesis to the exclusion of practical observation. During the reign of ultra chemistry, when the entire system of man was considered a laboratory, and almost every science was adulterated by the caloric of the crucible or the fumes of the retort, it was impossible that malaria should not be considered a product of the same source; and as some chemist affected a knowledge, not only of all the elements, but also of all the combinations of matter, it was inevitable that they should indentify the poison in question with one or the other of the gases formed by their experiments.

From this arose a state of things which seemed to proclaim that the only province of chemical physicians was to deal in conjecture. And their art was practised indiscriminately on the phenomina of living and dead matter. Hence, as respected malaria, the brain of every member of that school brought forth his own peculiar fancy, until the motely brood equalled in number the ludicrous fables of Aesop.

Thus you see that no one is informed on the origin of malarial fevers; but as far as I remember, the medical world has attributed Yellow Fever to the spontaneous generation of nitrous oxide gas. Some distinguished medical philosophers have actually put this doctrine forward upon a simple conjecture. But when asked for the proof of the asertion, all they could do was to give a shrug of the shoulder. It has certainly been very amusing to me to see men labor so hard to discover a non-entity which must forever remain a mystery in our present state of chemistry. I will here assert a well known truth that nitrous oxide gas, let it be applied to the human organism in any manner, can never produce yellow fever. The experiment has been tried in different places where yellow fever was prevailing, and not one particle of the gas in question was found in the atmosphere. Other objections might be offered, but they would be redundant.

While I look around, there is still another absurd error in attributing bilious fever to carbonic gases.

How it ever had an existence among physicians having a knowledge of that gas must forever remain to me an unexplained mystery. The presence of it in the air is very easily discovered, but experience proves that it does not exist in undue quantities in places where bilious diseases prevail. Much less does it exist in quantities proportioned to the disease. But this is not all. Whatever way carbonic acid gas may be applied, the effects produced on the human system are entirely different to bilious malaria. Measles, scarlatina and small pox are much more alike, were the hynothesis which I am opposing true.

The attendants on lime kilns, where large quantities are hourly generated, would never be free from bilious fever. It would attack us by our firesides, the oil in our lamps would be fruitful cause of bilious malaria. The Laplander's hut during his long night of winter would be a great laboratory of bilious malaria. Yet how strange it is that during that period he does not suffer from the disease which poison is known to produce. Even the chemist in his laboratory will suffer while preparing carbonic acid gas. In a more especial manner, what would become of the beer and porter and soda water drinkers, who are swallowing by the hour deep potations of the reputed miasm. In that case every keg of beer would be fraught with the seeds of bilious malaria, and every soda fountain rich in poison as the pontine marshes. This question is ludicrous, and had it not received the sanction of physicians of some standing, I should not even give it a passing notice.

There is still another notion respecting the cause of bilious fever I shall notice while passing along. It is that which attributes bilious fever to the hypercarbonization of the blood. This I would say is a gross error founded on the slightest conjecture. The blood of bilious fever patients, says its advocates, is always preternaturally dark colored. From holding a superabundance of carbon, as a general rule, the blood of bilious fever patients is not dark. It assumes that color under certain circumstances which have no connexion with carbon. I will venture to say that the venous blood in bilious fever patients is oftener preternaturaly florid than it is preternaturaly dark. During the excitement of the fever the blood is always high, but when congestion takes place, it is dark. In fact in every case where the circulation is torpid the blood is dark; but during the stage of excitement when the circulation is free, it is always bright colored. This hypothesis has been unjust to animal chemistry, and should receive no countenance from the real physiologist. In its proper sphere, chemistry is a delightful science. None can be more so. But it is concerned entirely with dead matter. With life, and all its attributes, it is at war. It is the great antagonist of life, and life of it. Chemical causes produce chemical effects, and vital causes vital effects. The living body is as entirely beyond its scope as the structure of unseen worlds is to our sight.

Another hypothesis respecting the malaria question, which has found advocates of some respectability, is that no such poison exists, but that bilious fever results exclusively from excessive heat, moisture and changes in the temperature.

My reply to this will be brief, and, I trust, satisfactory.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LOST MANUSCRIPT.

Among the manuscripts which were probably burned in the recent conflagration of the archiepiscopal palace at Bourges, in France, the most remarkable was, without doubt, the order for the execution of Jesus Christ, which was the personal property of the family De la Tour d'Auvergne. The order runs thus:

"Jesus of Nazareth, of the Jewish tribe of Juda, convicted of imposture and rebellion against the divine authority of Tiberius Augustus, Emperor of the Romans, having for this sacrilege been condemned to die on the cross by sentence of the judge, Pontius Pilate, on the persecution of our lord, Herod, lieutenant of the Emperor of Judea, shall be taken to-morrow morning, the 23d day of the ides of March, to the usual place of punishment, under the escort of a company of the Prætonian guard. The so-called King of the Jews shall be taken out by the Strunean gate. All the public officers and the subjects of the Emperor are directed to lend their aid to the execution of this sentence.

CAPEL.

Jerusalem, 22d day of the ides of March, year of Rome 783."

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We notice a very good inquiry, with sales thus far of 500 bales, at full prices. Low Middling, not Strict but good style, is said to have sold at 18c., and Strict Good Ordinary at 17c. There appears to be a general disposition among factors to ask high prices, but buyers are unwilling to go on at any advance, and to effect sales it is necessary to accept previous quotations, with a leaning, however, to outside figures.

Yesterday's sales embraced 950 bales, at a partial advance of ⅛c., the market closing last evening at the follow quotations:

	Average Liste.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	13½@14½	
Ordinary	14½@15½	15⅝
Good Ordinary	16½@17½	17
Low Middling	17½@18	17⅜
Middling	18½@18⅝	18⅛
Strict Middling	—@—	—
Good Middling	—@—	—
SUGAR—		
Good Fair, ₰ lb		11½
Yellow Clarine		13½
Fair		11¾
Fully fair		12
White	13@13½	

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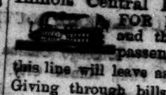

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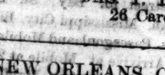

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

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WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master; JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;

SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

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A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

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That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON, 27 Commercial Place

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 2, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY, Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit: One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,

H. M. TURNER, President Ga. State Convention.

MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE T. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
P. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

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Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

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FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

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New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Socks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

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Mrs. A. GOODALE,

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BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

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HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & ROBERTSON ST'S.

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The Mitchell & Ramelsberg FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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MATTRASSES,

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

109 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

MORESQUE BUILDING,

NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formossa, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE,

586.....and.....588

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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

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CAPITAL PRIZE - - - $50,000.

CLASS M,

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871,

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000 is		2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

receive deposits or pledges under such regulations as the said board of directors may deem fitting and proper for the interests of the stockholders. And the said corporation may contract from and execute to the stockholders thereof, or to their employes or other dealers with them, any trust or trusts, may grant annuities to them or any of them, and may insure them, or cause them to be insured, or any other person in whom they have or take an interest, against any and all incidents of life, health, strength, property or estate, and shall be, and is hereby, authorized to lease, purchase and dispose of real estate of every description whatsoever, and shall have power to erect, construct, operate and establish factories and manufactories of every description on such lands tenements and real estate as they may acquire or become in possession of by such purchase, negotiation or contract and shall have full discretionary power to sell dispose of or negotiate such real estate or property in such quantity and parcels of land as they may deem suitable to actual settlers, mutually consulting the interests of said company and settlers; and shall have power to mortgage and make advances on real estate, personal property, and all collateral securities; provided, that in all such cases such powers be executed by the board of directors of said corporation, or by agents duly authorized thereto.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of this corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased at any time, at the will of the directors, to an amount not exceeding twenty millions of dollars. Said capital stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the corporation in such manner as its by-laws may prescribe.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this corporation shall have power to commence and continue their business operations, in conformity with the powers granted in this act, as soon as the capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and of which fifty thousand dollars shall be paid into the hands or treasury of said directors.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a board of twenty directors, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. The persons named in the first section of this act shall form the board of directors from the date of the passage of this act until the expiration of five years thereafter, and until their successors shall have been duly elected. Within thirty days prior to the expiration of said service as directors, notice of not less than ten days shall be given to the stockholders, by public advertisement in any two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, to meet, at such time and place as the existing directors may designate, for the purpose of electing persons to form a board of directors, to take the place of those whose term of office is about to expire. The persons chosen at any such election must be stockholders, holding at least ten shares of the capital stock of this corporation, and shall hold their places for five years and until their successors have been duly elected. All elections shall be by ballot, and the name and number of shares of each stockholder voting shall be indorsed on his ballot. Every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of his stock, and he may vote in person or by proxy. Those persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and in the event of there being a tie between two persons or candidates, both of whom can not be directors without making the number of the board greater than authorized in the foregoing, the remaining members of the board shall by ballot decide which of the two candidates so circumstanced shall serve.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the said board of directors by death or resignation, refusal or inability to serve, or by expulsion from the board, the board shall fill the same by a vote of the majority of all the directors then holding office.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of directors shall have power by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number to expel any director from the board for any cause which the board of directors by such a vote may deem sufficient grounds for such expulsion.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted etc., That at such time and places as the board of directors may at any time after the passage of this act designate, by public notice given in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, books shall be opened for subscription to the capital stock of this corporation, and may be kept open at the will of the board. Payment of the said stock shall be made in such sums and at such times as the board may require, and the board shall have power to provide for the forfeiture to the corporation of the stock of those who may fail to make such payment.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc. That at the expiration of every six months the board of directors shall make a semi-annual statement, declaring a dividend among the stockholders of three-fourths of the net profits of the preceding six months, and the remainder of said profits shall be reserved as a sinking fund for the better security of depositors, and for future operations, notwithstanding such conversion should increase the capital stock to an amount beyond the maximum sum limited in the first section of this section of this act, until the winding up of the affairs of the said corporation, should any circumstances render it necessary and proper to bring the affairs of the corporation to a final close and settlement, when the board of directors shall have power in themselves, or by commission appointed by them, to liquidate adjust and arrange the affairs of the said corporation in such a manner as they may deem just and proper for the interest of the stockholders; and also to apportion equitably among the stockholders the balance remaining after such liquidation, adjustment and arrangement, otherwise than is in this section; provided, no dividend shall be made by the said board.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That this corporation shall have the power to establish as many branch offices or places of business, in connection with their institution domiciled in the city of New Orleans, in any part or parts of the State of Louisiana, as may be deemed proper or necessary, for the interest of the said corporation.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc. That the said company shall pay into the school fund of the State of Louisiana the sum of five thousand dollars in and during the first year's operations of the said company or corporation, and the said company or corporation shall pay into the said school fund, each and every succeeding year after the first year aforesaid, the sum of ten thousand dollars; and the said company or corporation shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes, either State, parish or municipal, on the capital or property of said corporation or company.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Received in the House of Representatives January 2, 1871, and on February 13, 1871, the House proceeded, in pursuance to the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An Act to incoporate the Louisiana Land Company and Savings Bank," which was returned to the House by his Excellency the Governor with objections. It was resolved that the bill do pass, two-thirds of all the members present in the House agreeing to pass the same.

Tuesday, February 21, 1871.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

Received in the Senate February 14, 1871, and on February 20, 1871, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance to the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Louisiana Land Company and Savings Bank," which was returned to the House by his Excellency the Governor with objections. It was resolved that the bill do pass, two-thirds of the members present in the Senate having agreed to the same.

Monday, February 27, 1871.

CHARLES H. MERRITT, Secretary of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOYER, Secretary of State.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecta, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf. St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.

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(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

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THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

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Makes

5 Times a Second.

300 times a minute,

18,000 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

2,592,00 times a week,

10,368,000 times a month,

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down, upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch,

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES.....$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches to any institution, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL.

HOWARD & Co.

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

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Monday, November 21, 1870,

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